

Injuries received from a fall while endeavouring to escape lawful custody."

That was the bald result of an inquiry into the death of a woman who, pursued and surprised by an Inspector of Brothels, took that fatal leap which could but result in death. According to Inspector Lee's evidence the woman knew what the result of her jump would be, and she practically committed suicide. And what about the Coroner? Why did he not add a useful rider, such as the jury did in a similar case in 1877, to the effect that "the whole system of obtaining convictions against keepers of unlicensed brothels should be thoroughly revised, as the present practice is as illegal as it is undoubtedly immoral." We shall deal with this latest police fatality very seriously at an early date, and hope to show that the powers exercised by the Registrar General are a standing menace to the liberty of the subject.

GEORGE FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in this company was held to-day. The general manager, Mr. G. Fenwick, presided, and there were also present Messrs. R. Fraser-Smith, Ramsey, Skelton, Bailey, Hutchinson, Wilcox, Parlane, Cross, Grant, Barton, Hyndman, and Ellis (collector to the Company).

The Chairman read the notice of meeting, the proceedings of the consulting committee at their last meeting, and the minutes of the last ordinary general meeting of shareholders. He then said: "Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I presume they may be read to you. I regret that the results of the past year's working have not been more satisfactory; our business, like many others, has suffered from the general depression which has prevailed. There is promise of some improvement this year, and we have made a good beginning, in fact I may state that at the present moment we have contracts on hand that will keep us fully and profitably employed for some months. Before proceeding to the business of the meeting, and the election of consulting committee and auditor for the ensuing year, I shall be very glad to answer any questions that may be put by shareholders."

There being no questions, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Skelton seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The Chairman said that the next business was the election of two members on the consulting committee, subject to the amended Articles of Association, which it was proposed to alter at the extraordinary general meeting notified to be held immediately after the close of the present meeting.

Mr. Fraser-Smith suggested that it would be better to alter the Articles first, and then elect the committee on a proper basis. It was perfectly plain that until such alteration was made, the Company was working under certain Articles and was bound by them.

Mr. Ellis thought the committee could be elected first, and the Articles altered afterwards. He seconded the motion of the Chairman.

After a little discussion the Chairman decided to postpone the election of the committee until after the extraordinary meeting. Meanwhile the election of an auditor could proceed.

Mr. Grant proposed and Mr. Ramsey seconded the re-election of Mr. T. Arnold as auditor, at \$150 per annum.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said he had no objection to Mr. Arnold; but he objected to paying \$150, which he considered a handsome sum for an auditor of a very small company like this. He did not think there was a company in the colony in which an auditor got \$150 for going through the books of a concern of this magnitude. The Company could not afford it.

The Chairman read an extract from the Articles of Association, to the effect that the auditor's fee was to be determined by the general manager. He pointed out that the auditor's duties were very responsible ones, and there had been very many grave mistakes in connection with Companies in Hongkong through having incompetent men auditing the books. He did not think \$50 was too much.

Mr. Fraser-Smith: "You told me only the other day you thought it a great deal too much."

The Chairman: "I did, but since then I have talked it over with several shareholders and I have been convinced it is not too much."

Mr. Fraser-Smith: "Open confession is good for the soul! I do not object, then, if the other shareholders are willing."

Mr. Skelton said he agreed with Mr. Fraser-Smith that \$150 was too much. A hundred was quite enough.

The original motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said he wished to again call attention to the clause in the Articles providing that the auditor's remuneration be fixed by the general manager, and he wished Mr. Fenwick would be good enough to think over what had been said.

The Chairman said he would think it over, and lay the matter before the consulting committee and Mr. Arnold.

This concluded the business of the ordinary meeting.

An extraordinary meeting was then held, for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association.

The Chairman proposed the first resolution, reducing the consulting committee to three, with a quorum of two, and the remuneration to \$150 per annum for each member, instead of 5 per cent. of the profits. The object was to give shareholders a greater proportion of the annual profits of the Company. It was considered that 5 per cent was too much for the consulting committee (hear, hear) and for this simple reason, and this only, the present alteration was proposed.

Mr. Fraser-Smith seconded the motion.

Mr. Hutchinson objected to the reduction in the number of the consulting committee. It would leave the management in the hands of Mr. Fenwick and one other man, who could form a quorum.

Mr. Fraser-Smith pointed out that the Company's interests were Mr. Fenwick's interests. Three members were quite sufficient for the committee, and two for a quorum. Five per cent of the profits, paid to a larger committee, had been a drain on the resources of the Company that should not be tolerated any longer.

The Chairman said that since the last general meeting of shareholders, the committee had one meeting only, and that lasted ten minutes.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Fraser-Smith, another resolution, affecting the procedure for requisitioning an extraordinary meeting, was carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Grant, a resolution providing for the summing-up of meetings by newspaper advertisement only, instead of by circular, was carried.

This concluded the business of the meeting, the Chairman announcing that a confidential meeting would have to be held shortly, when also the committee could be elected.

YU SUI-WAN.

So many allusions, not altogether complimentary, have been made to the official who is deputy of the Viceroy Liu Kun-yi in conducting the Nanking persecution, that it would be a satisfaction to the public to know if he is really the person alluded to in the following extract from the *N. C. Daily News* of 24th August, 1890:—"The *Hongkong Telegraph* gives the following summary of a remarkable case that has occupied the Acting Chief Justice in Hongkong for three days. We notice that when it was over, a warrant was obtained against Mr. Yu Sui-wan, formerly interpreter at the U.S. Consulate, Canton, on a charge of forgery. But that gentleman, it was found, had fled to Canton directly he left the witness box. It was, briefly, an application made by Shang Him Yung, and Yu Hok Lin, the former a Chinese naval lieutenant and the latter his wife, against Mr. Cressy Ewens, as manager of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, for a mandamus to compel the defendant to register them as owners of shares in that Company, which he had refused to do, and as alternative \$15,000 damages were claimed. Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Stokes, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Ewens and Reece, defended. The plaintiffs' case was that they gave one Yu Sui-wan, brother to the female plaintiff, who was a Chinese clerk in the defendant's office, certain money to invest. Among other intricate transactions, a variety of shares were bought, and after the company had gone through several changes of names, plaintiffs found that they were not registered as the owners of the shares. On applying to be so registered they were refused. Yu Sui-wan, the brother, alleging that the shares were his. Formal evidence having been given of the plaintiffs' right, Yu Sui-wan, the real defendant, was called, and categorically denied the plaintiffs' right to the shares. He repudiated his own handwriting on various documents, made a variety of evasive statements, and only reluctantly admitted a lot of shady incidents in his past career. He said Mr. Ewens paid him \$5,000 a year, and that he himself, from starting a penitentiary clerk, was worth \$150,000. On the hearing next morning being resumed he continued his extraordinary style of perjury, and after a while Mr. Francis agreed to let the plaintiffs take judgment, with \$3,700 damages. His Lordship then said that he would not deal with the witness under his own summary powers, but would order the case to be postponed and handed over to the Public Prosecutor, who would take further steps."

It is incredible that the Viceroy should willingly insult his own government and the British government by sending such a man as this to assist at the Mason trial, and carry on the prosecution of the alleged *Kolao Hai* criminals. It is stated in Hongkong that the Yu Sui-wan referred to in the foregoing extract is the individual who is now acting as the Viceroy's deputy, and who is said to have escaped from Hongkong in one of Admiral Ting's ships of war, under the protection of the Chinese flag. The Viceroy and Taotai Nich, however much we may condemn the methods of "examining" prisoners sanctioned by them, are at least Chinese gentlemen, and for their own satisfaction, and the satisfaction of the foreign and respectable Chinese public—for the respectable Chinese here are just as much disgusted by the conduct of the defendants as we are—they should let it be known for certain whether there are two Yu Sui-wans, or whether this deputy is the Yu who is at this moment "wanted" by the police at Hongkong, and whose photograph has been, and probably still is, posted up in the Hongkong police station as a means of identification. If the Viceroy's deputy is not the late Hongkong lawyer's clerk and interpreter at the U.S. Consulate, Canton, he should for his own sake relate the belief current in Hongkong, that he is, in this respect, a foreigner and the better class of Chinese have for the Viceroy (if he is really allowing himself to be imposed upon by a person, whose antecedents are such as Mr. Yu's are asserted to be) the Hongkong Yu Sui-wan having escaped to Chinese territory is safe from the Hongkong police; but it would be well, for the Viceroy to ask the good offices of the British Consulate here, to get a man sent from Hongkong who would see this deputy and tell, once for all, whether he is the man who is "wanted" in Hongkong or not. This would stop all the allusions to the scandal which may, for all we know for certain, be entirely unfounded, and it would be an actual kindness to his deputy if the Viceroy would thus clear him of these imputations. The Viceroy is nearly at the end of his tether, and he may be content to let matters rest where they are; if he does, foreigners, official and non-official, will have another proof of the utter indifference of high mandarins to the use of the tools of the better class of Chinese in matters of grave importance, or to the impression they thus create on the minds of their own people and foreigners.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE COST OF CEYLON TEA.

"Tayllor" writes to the *N. C. Daily News* under date March 25th:—

With reference to the correspondence appearing in this morning's issue of your paper on the subject of the China Tea Trade, may I be permitted to make a few remarks, with a view to a comparison touching the cost of production of tea in Ceylon, having recently visited the island, where I had an opportunity of gaining an insight into the working of a tea estate. Assuming, as stated by "Chas. W." the average price paid per picul in North China last year to have been Shanghai \$11.25, and the cost to the tea-planter in Ceylon, (as they are stated to have lost) the cost per picul to the tea-planter would be about 24 cents or 10d. sterling with exchange at 4s., this being the actual cost of bringing the finished article into the market."

Taking this into consideration the following figures may be of interest to your readers as furnishing some idea of the necessary expenses incurred by a tea planter in Ceylon, in order to enable him to place his tea on the London market.

Cultivation	5	cents per lb. of made tea.
Picking	5	"
Manufacturing	5	"
dig fuel, tea makers' pay, cost of pig, tea lead, etc.,	6	"
Salaries and contingencies	7	"
Repairs to Factory	1	"
Transport to Colombo	1	"
Freight and selling charges	10	"
Total	36	cents at Ex. 1/11=5d.

The cost of plucking varies, according to whether the planter wishes to pluck fine or coarse; if the latter, which means plucking five or more leaves instead of three or four, the cost is enabled to bring in a very much larger quantity of leaf at the end of the day's work.

The manufacture being done entirely by machinery, the cost, whatever the quantity of leaf to be manufactured, remains the same, and as roughly speaking 4lbs. of green leaf=1lb. of made tea, it follows that the larger the quantity of green leaf, the less is the cost per lb. of made tea.

On the subject of fine and coarse plucking, there is a considerable amount of controversy in the island, owing to the fact that although plucking coarse enables a planter to turn out larger quantities of manufactured tea, the quality is inferior, the coarse leaves being broken in the rolling process and mixing with the finer grades when being sifted, thus detracting from the appearance of the dry leaf and causing a deterioration of the liquor. The argument in favour of coarse plucking is to the effect that, in addition to the initial cost being less, a large quantity realising less per lb. is more remunerative than a less quantity of a superior quality, and it is owing to this view of the case that generally in favour, that such large quantities of common teas have been shipped to London during the past year. Planters are alive to the fact that shipping these common teas is injurious to the reputation of the island, and in all probability this view, coupled with the strong demand for fine Ceylon teas and the high prices being obtained for these, will prevail in the end.

PORT ARTHUR.

COLLAPSE OF THE SILL OF THE DOCK.

News has been received here, says the *N. C. Daily News* of March 20th, that one war vessel of the Southern fleet was in Port Arthur dock on the night of the 20th inst., when it was found that the dock was making more water than the one pump which has had always to be kept going to keep the dock dry could cope with. The large pump was started, but it was found that the water was still gaining. All valves and cocks on the ship's bottom were closed up at once, the water gaining so rapidly that in a very short time the ship floated. The foundation of the sill, which was laid by the Germans, and accepted by the French syndicate, who added a fresh layer of cement on top, had given way, and the calson and dock-heads were all adrift. It will be necessary to build a coffer-dam around and remove the calson to examine the sill, etc.

The two big cruisers have been ordered to Hongkong to be docked, and the remainder of the fleet, which was waiting at Port Arthur to be docked, is to come to Shanghai for the same purpose.

WUHU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WUHU, 25th March, 1892. Except that there has been an occasional glimpse of the morning sun during the last few days, we have had quite a continuous run of cold wet weather, anything but conducive to outdoor sports; that is in the strictest sense of the word. I presume paddling in the water, floated by the wind, and who is said to have escaped from Hongkong in one of Admiral Ting's ships of war, under the protection of the Chinese flag. The Viceroy and Taotai Nich, however much we may condemn the methods of "examining" prisoners sanctioned by them, are at least Chinese gentlemen, and for their own satisfaction, and the satisfaction of the foreign and respectable Chinese public—for the respectable Chinese here are just as much disgusted by the conduct of the defendants as we are—they should let it be known for certain whether there are two Yu Sui-wans, or whether this deputy is the Yu who is at this moment "wanted" by the police at Hongkong, and whose photograph has been, and probably still is, posted up in the Hongkong police station as a means of identification. If the Viceroy's deputy is not the late Hongkong lawyer's clerk and interpreter at the U.S. Consulate, Canton, he should for his own sake relate the belief current in Hongkong, that he is, in this respect, a foreigner and the better class of Chinese have for the Viceroy (if he is really allowing himself to be imposed upon by a person, whose antecedents are such as Mr. Yu's are asserted to be) the Hongkong Yu Sui-wan having escaped to Chinese territory is safe from the Hongkong police; but it would be well, for the Viceroy to ask the good offices of the British Consulate here, to get a man sent from Hongkong who would see this deputy and tell, once for all, whether he is the man who is "wanted" in Hongkong or not. This would stop all the allusions to the scandal which may, for all we know for certain, be entirely unfounded, and it would be an actual kindness to his deputy if the Viceroy would thus clear him of these imputations. The Viceroy is nearly at the end of his tether, and he may be content to let matters rest where they are; if he does, foreigners, official and non-official, will have another proof of the utter indifference of high mandarins to the use of the tools of the better class of Chinese in matters of grave importance, or to the impression they thus create on the minds of their own people and foreigners.—*N. C. Daily News*.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

15th March, 1892. We do not see any immediate chance of coming to the end of this already unprecedentedly long winter. We have been frozen up since 22nd November, 122 days, and the thermometer (Fah.) still registers a min. of 2 to 3 degrees below zero. There appears to be no thinning of the ice on the river since last week, when it was found to be from 2ft. to 2ft. thick. A short time ago there was a strong blow from the south and a heavy thaw for two days, the ice was said to be rotten, natives commenced caulking their boats, and the pilots were looking after the repairs of their own craft, but unfortunately the few geese that ventured from the more genial atmosphere of Chiao to try us a visit, quickly cleared out again, for Boreas had only taken a short holiday and is again becoming monotonous. St. Patrick's day is not honoured this year as the Opening Day of the river, for the ice looks good enough to last till 1st April, and unless the "unexpected" happens in the shape of a week's thaw, night and day, we may make up our minds not to have vessels in port till quite the end of March, so that unless of our next courier, an extra one by the telegraph for by our popular and reliable steamship company, brings us mail via Tientsin, we shall indeed be deprived of news for a long time. Perhaps, and we sincerely trust it may be so, the post offices will have forwarded mails to Tientsin, by the first steamers, so that we may have dates from your from the beginning of this month. Last Saturday's courier only brought Shanghai papers of 18th February and the English mail of 5th January. As the courier left Tientsin on 5th March we hoped to have had later papers and letters, but presume the steamers had not got up to Tientsin by 5th inst.

We have had a lot of snow. On 11th inst. there was a very heavy fall, and the roads are becoming very difficult for carts and horses—as the sun is warm enough in the day to melt the snow.

March 16th. A strong south-wester is blowing, and the thermometer (Fah.) which in the night stood at 2 to 3 degrees of frost, has already gone up to 30 deg. (10 a.m.). As before stated, we require at least a week's thaw to make a good impression on the river, and it is to be feared that, after the usual three days from the south, we shall have another blow from the north, for it seems too good to look for such a suddenly happy ending of this long dreary winter.—*N. C. Daily News*.

DR. EDWARD BEDDOE.

No frequenter of John Chamberlain's famous resort of great men, during the past two or three weeks, says the *Washington Post* of February 14th, can have failed to notice one who is evidently a "favoured guest." He is a small man, not over five feet five inches in height; gray as

to his moustache and by no means superabundant hair, slightly lacerated from an accident, and marvelously alert in movement and manner, and oriental in his politeness. He is always surrounded by a group of admiring listeners, and is pointed out as every new-comer as one of the special notables of the place.

He is Dr. Edward Beddoe, of Philadelphia, and one of the most brilliant dinner-table luminaries of this or any other country. He shines in any assemblage. His fund of sparkling repartee, unctuous humor, droll stories, recitations, and instructive reminiscences is as inexhaustible as the treasures of the gods.

But he is more than this. He is a gentleman of the highest character, worth, and accomplishments, with a long and honorable record of services rendered to his Government and country. Descended from anti-revolutionary stock, the American Goddess of Liberty stands on Beddoe's Island, named for his family, whose home it was. He was born in Philadelphia, not so very long ago; received a collegiate education, graduating with honor; studied medicine, and went into the diplomatic service of the United States under the administration of President Hayes as consul at Verona, Italy. Subsequently he distinguished himself by championing the cause of Great Britain, a naturalized American citizen, whom the Russian Government, under a misapprehension, had arrested in Egypt, and subjected to great indignities and hardships. Dr. Beddoe, then a private citizen, visiting in Egypt, took up the cause of his outraged countryman-by-adoption, and pushed it with such zeal and intelligence that the Russian Government finally acknowledged its error and made amends, and for the past two years Dr. Beddoe has represented the United States with signal ability as consul at Amoy, China, and his articles on Chinese subjects have been published throughout the world. His investigations of the Chinese labor and commercial questions have been exhaustive, and his letters and reports have surpassed in interest and in circulation those of any former representatives of this country in "The Flowery Kingdom."

The Doctor is a scholar and a worker, an artist, a writer, and a charming talker; and, above all, he is an ardent American patriot and an honest man. He has won the respect and confidence of the Chinese and of their neighbors, the Japanese.

His friends, and they are legion, maintain that he is the man above all others for the Japanese mission. It has now been vacant over a year. Japan is, of all oriental nations, most friendly to the United States. Seventy per cent. of her trade comes from the United States. The Government and people of Japan cannot understand why so little attention should be paid to them by Uncle Sam; why a mission of so much importance, among a people so warm in their friendship, should be left for more than a year to the charge of subordinates. Dr. Beddoe has shown his ability, his probity, his acceptability, in neighboring fields. He would be eminently a *persona grata* in Japan, and a great many of the admirers and friends of Washington, and throughout the country would like to see him sent as envoy extraordinary to the Mikado.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noise in the Head, of 14 years standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address: HENRY CLIFTON, 8, Shepherd's place, Kennington Park, London, S.E., Eng.—[Advt.]

Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 1st April, 1892. [372]

DILIGENTIA LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

A MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 5 for 7.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 1st April, 1892. [384]

TO-MORROW. POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT. ENTIRELY NEW ITEMS.

WOODYEAR'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.



THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF WOODYEAR'S CIRCUS IN HONGKONG, TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, and April. Doors open at 8 p.m.

VICTOR VALAZIE, Manager. Hongkong, 1st April, 1892. [382]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE. RESUME CHARGE of the above CLUB from This Date. C. H. GRACE, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st April, 1892. [383]

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 30, DAGULAN STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 19th March, 1892. [385]

Amusements.

GARRISON THEATRE, NORTH BARRACKS.

UNDER the Patronage of H.E. Major-General G. DIGBY BARKER, C.B., Commanding The Troops in China.

THE "MILITARY MUMMERS" WILL GIVE

THREE PERFORMANCES, of Tom Taylor's Sensational Drama "THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,"

ON MONDAY, the 4th April, 1892, THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1892, (GRAND STAFF NIGHT), and SATURDAY, the 9th April, 1892.

Doors open at 8.30, Commence at 9 p.m. precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats.....\$1.00 First Seats.....0.50 Second Seats.....0.30

Tickets may be obtained at all Officers' and Sergeants' Messes, from Sergt.-Major Meredith, and all Colour and Company Sergeants-Major, or at the door on the nights of the performances.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! Hongkong, 30th March, 1892. [375]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "JAPAN" are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 2nd April, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 30th March, 1892. [377]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC" are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 2nd April, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 28th March, 1892. [373]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "THORNDALE," FROM MIDDLESBRO, HAMBURG, ANTWERP AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd April, at 4 p.m.

Consignees of Cargo from Middlesbrough and Hamburg will please take notice that, before delivery can be obtained they must sign the average Bond which is lying at the office of the Underwriter, and pay a deposit of 12 1/2% on the net value of their cargo for contribution to General Average.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 26th March, 1892. [333]

Intimations.

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

WATERBURY WATCHES

MOST RELIABLE AND ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS

E SERIES

Is now offered for 2 dollars 50 cents each.

GENTLEMEN'S J SERIES @ \$4.75 EACH.

LADIES' L " " "

Inspection is respectfully invited.

MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA, 8, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 12th December, 1891. [1192]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly, assisted Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. Rogers), HAS REMOVED

TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.).

CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [191]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION, TO-MORROW, the 2nd April, at 200 and 500 yards. To be won by best net aggregate; and best Handicap (SHORT RANGE CUP points) aggregate respectively. Time, 3 p.m. ED. ROBINSON, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1892. [40]

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7 FFF CENT. SILVER LOAN OF \$886, E.

11TH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 31st March, 1892. Lists of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Underwriter. For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan, F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th March 1892. [376]

AN APOLOGY.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE OPIUM FARMER.

I BEG to express through your columns my deep regret that I should in a hasty moment, in consequence of my not being able to read or understand Chinese accounts, have commenced a prosecution against Mr. KOH CHENG SEAN, the chief manager of the late Opium Farm, with reference to the funds of the CHEANG TEK KONG SEE. A complete investigation into the matter and a careful examination of the books and accounts have thoroughly convinced me that my suspicions were wholly groundless, and that there has been nothing whatever in Mr. KOH CHENG SEAN'S management of the business of the OPIUM FARM that is in any way reprehensible; and further, that he has all along been doing his best, honestly and faithfully, for the benefit of the CHEANG TEK KONG SEE.

